

Conversion of Thin Stillage from Corn-to-Ethanol Dry Mills into Biogas to Offset Natural Gas Consumption

Biofuels and Bioproducts Section

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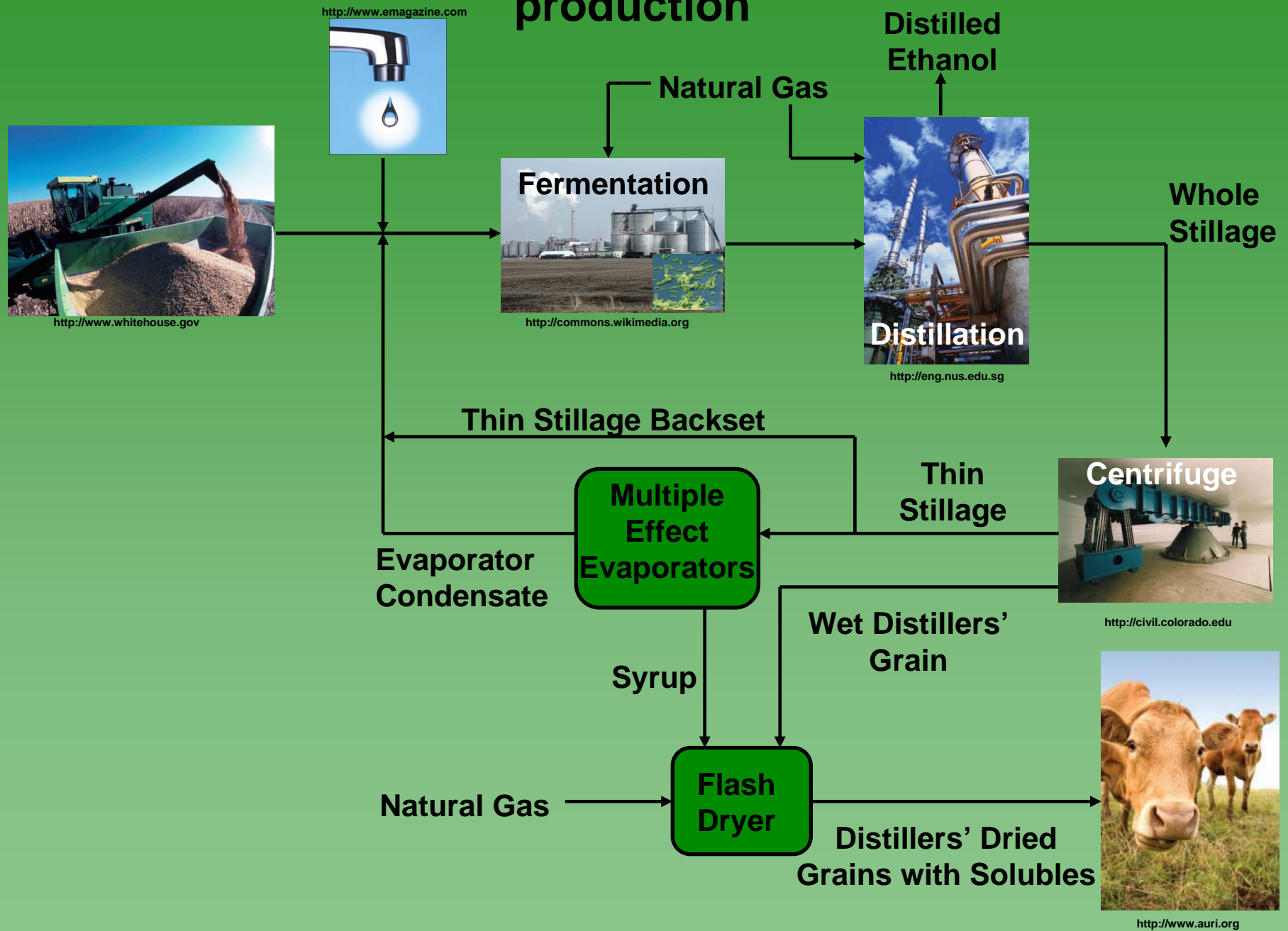
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Schematic of conventional dry-grind corn to ethanol production



Thermophilic (55 °C) Anaerobic Digestion of Thin Stillage

Total Chemical Oxygen Demand	~70-100 g TCOD / l
Volatile Solids	~30-90 g / l
Total Solids	~35-90 g / l (~90% VS)

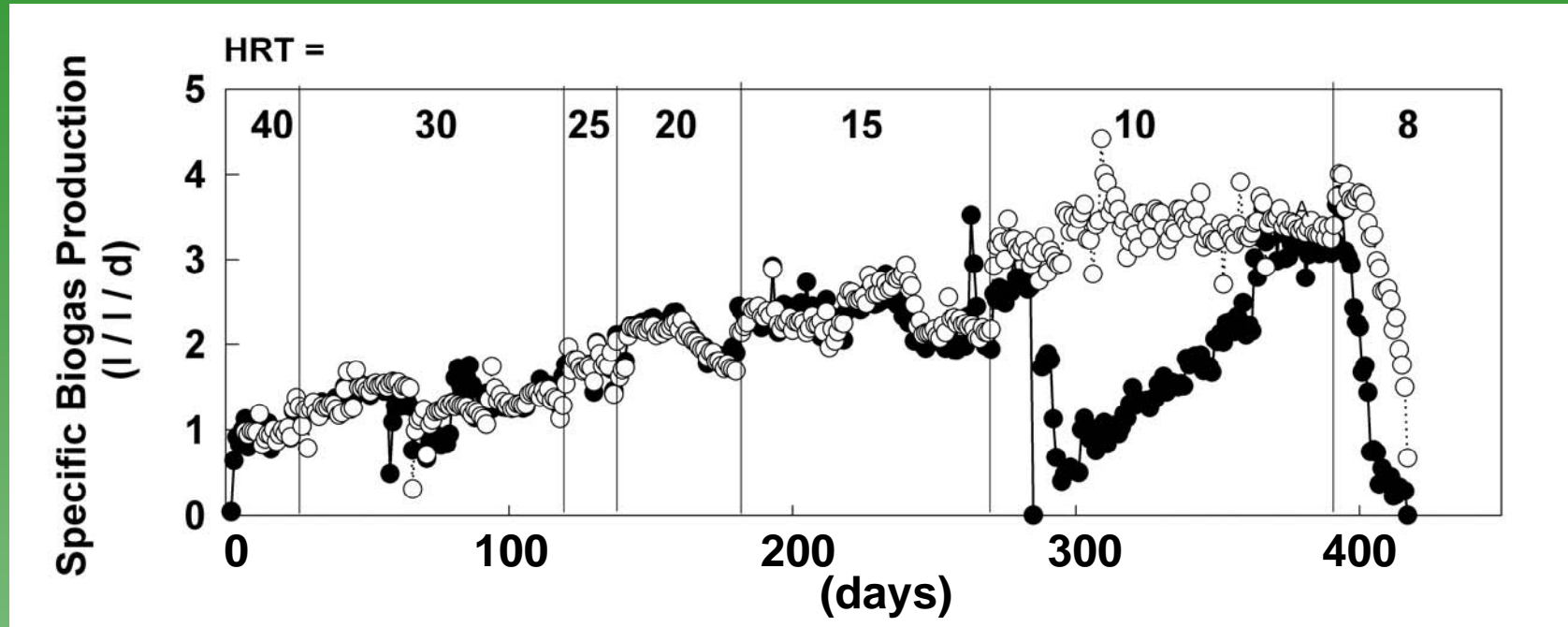
- **Conventional processing requires large amounts of energy**
- **High strength process stream**
- **Solids, which limit recycling, could be mostly removed**
- **Derives from distillation, so thin stillage is already hot**

Corn-to-Ethanol Topic #1

Water Usage

- Much of requirement due to corn growing
- Processing water requirement
 - Water recycle from evaporation
 - Water loss by flash drying

Thermophilic (55 °C) anaerobic digestion in two identical 5-L Anaerobic Sequencing Batch Reactors (ASBRs)



- Maximum Stable 10-day HRT (7.50 g TCOD / l / d)
- High volatile solids and TCOD reductions (89% and 92%, respectively)
- Release of ammonia from proteins during solids destruction
- Requirement for trace element to maintain microbial balance

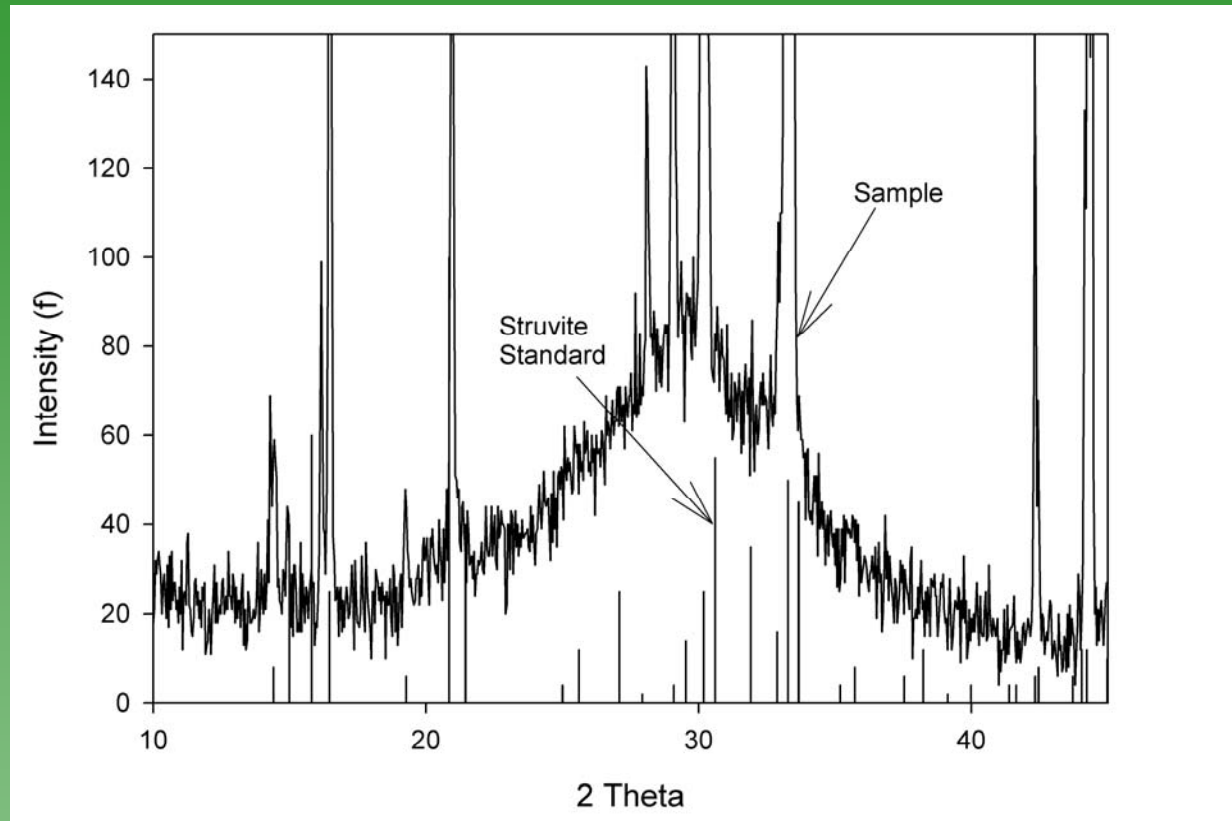
ICP-MS Analysis

Element	Thin Stillage (mg / l)	R1 Effluent (mg / l)	R2 Effluent (mg / l)
Co	<DL	2.71	2.77
Mg	3.7×10^2	1.66×10^1	1.40×10^1
P	4.14×10^3	3.37×10^2	3.53×10^2

Cobalt is important for:

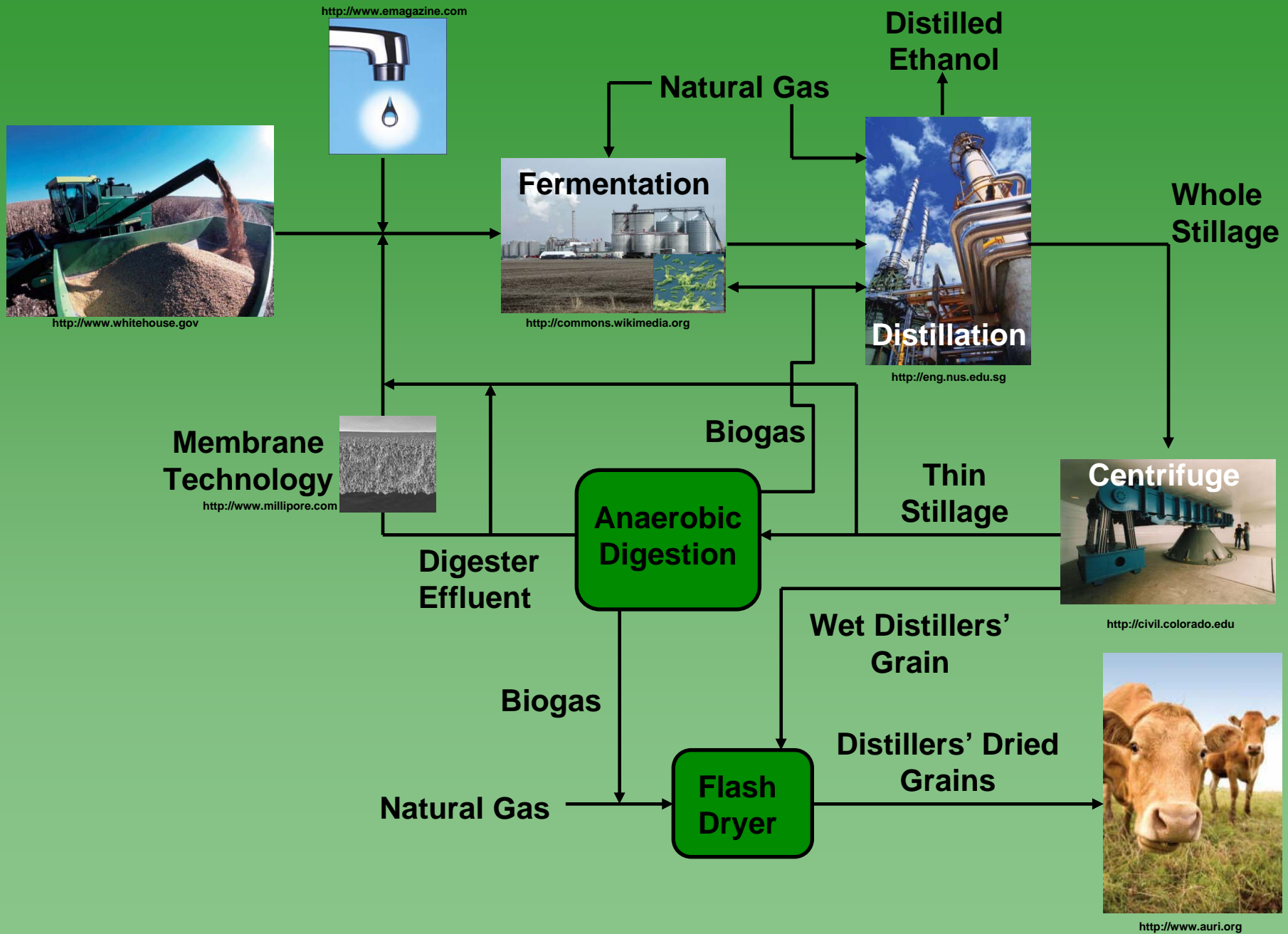
- Methyl transfer enzymes for methanogenesis
- Important for some bacteria

Precipitate Analysis



- Mg and P are removed in significant amounts via struvite $[(\text{NH}_4)\text{Mg}(\text{PO}_4)]$ Formation
- Mg is the limiting factor
- Precipitate contains only 0.286 moles N per mole precipitate

Schematic of improved dry grind corn-to-ethanol production

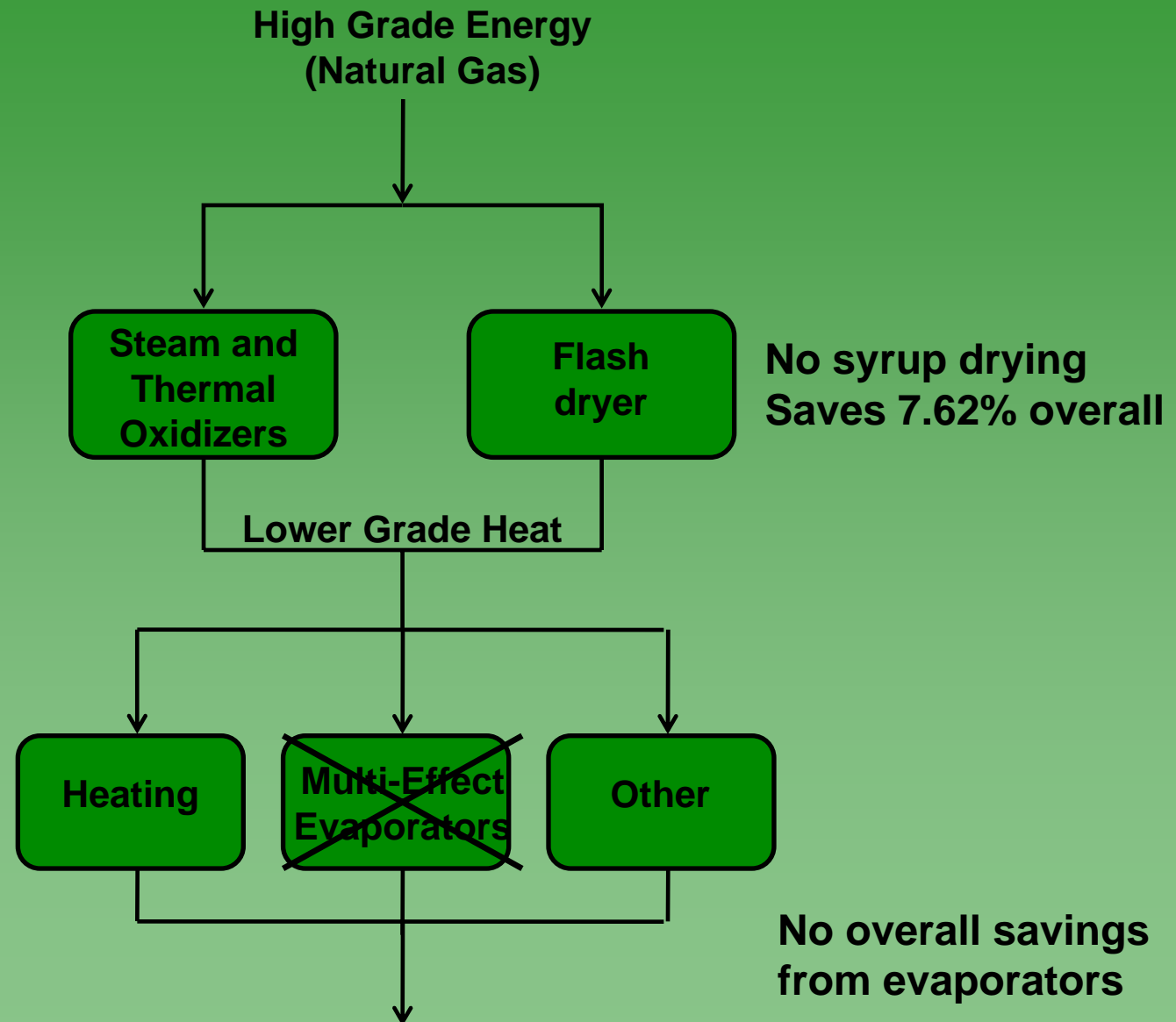


Corn-to-Ethanol Topic #2

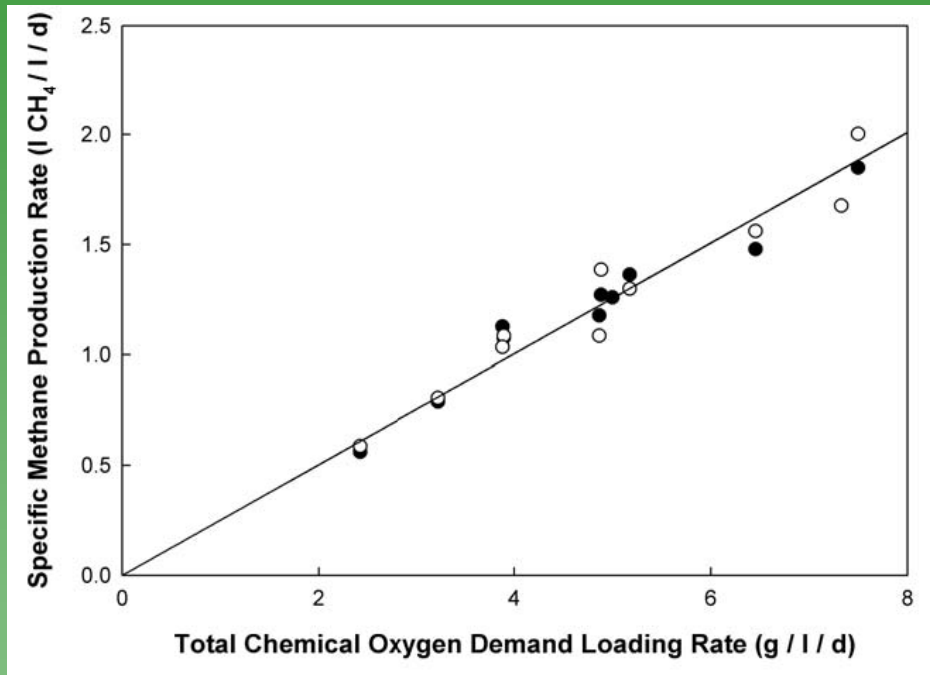
- Energy (1.26 Net Energy Balance Ratio*)
 - Farm ←———— 31.3% of energy inputs*
 - Processing ←———— 62.5% of energy inputs*
 - A good place to look for improvements
 - Conventional thin stillage treatment *uses* energy

*Hill et al., 2006, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*

Energy Cascade



Anaerobic digestion produces energy in the form of biogas (methane)



Agler et al., submitted

Methane Yield

Combined yield from the two reactors digesting thin stillage ($R^2 = 0.99$):

0.254 l CH₄ / g TCOD

Methane: 35.87 kJ / l CH₄

Energy Savings Calculations

Calculations for a 3.78×10^8 l ethanol / yr full-scale dry mill

- 0.958 original total energy input (per unit energy in ethanol)*
 - 0.599 from processing inputs*
 - 50.56% reduction, reduces processing energy input to 0.296
 - 0.655 new total energy input
- 1.203 original total energy output (per unit energy in ethanol)*
 - 0.203 from animal feed credit (DDGS)*
 - 45.19% feed mass reduction
 - 1.11 new total energy output
- New net energy balance ratio is 1.70

*Hill et al., 2006, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*

Summary

Corn grain ethanol production is a stepping stone to better, more efficient technology

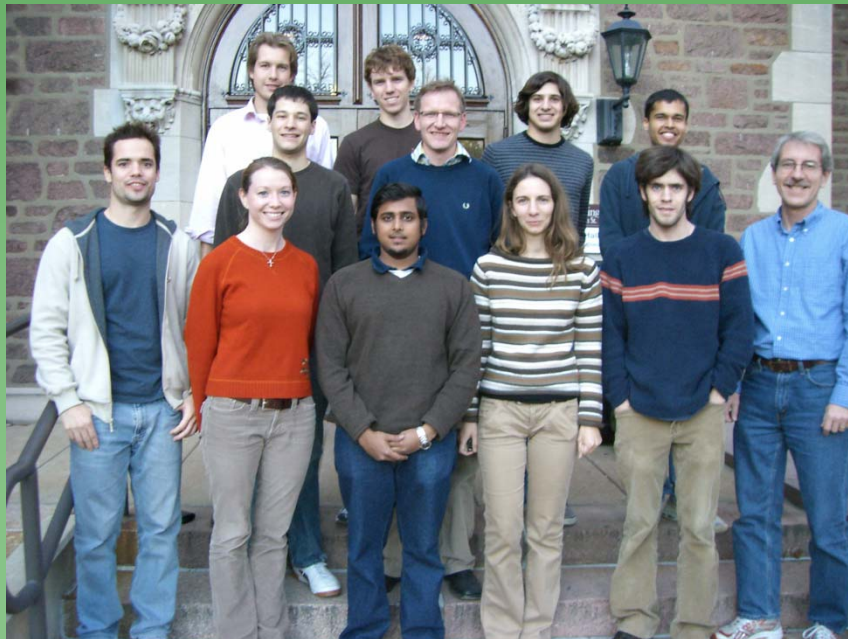
Recovery of Digester Effluent

- **Reduced solids, organics, and some metals**
- **Nitrogen released in the form of ammonia**
- **Struvite precipitation**
- **Membrane filtration possibly still required**

Energy Improvements

- **High biogas production rate with stable operation**
- **Reduced amounts of animal feed**
- **NEB ratio improvement 1.26→1.70**

Acknowledgments



- IDCEO
- NCERC
- Angenent Lab

Questions?